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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

HENRY TUKAY,)	Case 3:14-CIV-04343 JST
)	
Plaintiff)	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT
v.)	FOR WRONGFUL
)	TERMINATION IN VIOLATION
UNITED AIRLINES, INC.,)	OF PUBLIC POLICY
DOES 1 TO 20)	
Defendants.)	
)	

Plaintiff, HENRY TUKAY, alleges as follows:

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

1. Plaintiff is, and at all relevant times was, an adult Asian male of Filipino descent, and a resident of Contra Costa County, California.; he is fifty-seven years of age.
2. Defendant United Airlines, Inc. is a corporation incorporated in the State of Illinois and doing business in Alameda and San Mateo Counties, California.
3. Plaintiff was employed as a mechanic at the San Francisco maintenance base for twenty-three-plus (23+) years and had a satisfactory work record.

1 4. Plaintiff is disabled. Plaintiff notified defendant of his disability and requested an
2 accommodation for his disability. Plaintiff utilized intermittent leave under the FMLA due to
3 symptoms of his medical condition, most recently around October, 2012.

4 5. At all relevant periods herein, Plaintiff was an individual suffering from a
5 disability within the meaning and scope of 42 U.S.C. §12102 and under FEHA provisions.
6 Plaintiff herein suffers from Low Back Problems diagnosed as Lumbar Intervertebral Disc
7 Displacement, Lumbar Spinal Stenosis which were due to his work-related injury working for
8 Defendant United Airlines; Joint Pain and Strain of Right-Hand Wrist which was caused by
9 unlawful assault by a belligerent employee during his employment with defendant United
10 Airlines. Plaintiff also suffers from Hypertension problems and has been diagnosed with a
11 Diabetic condition. These are just some of the conditions that affect the basic functions of
12 walking, running, and working. Given these conditions, plaintiff is a member of a protected class
13 of persons under ADA. Under 42 U.S.C. §12112 and §12203 and also under FEHA provisions,
14 which prohibit discrimination in employment against individuals with a disability, require
15 reasonable accommodation to be provided to persons with such disabilities, and which prohibit
16 retaliation against any individual with such disabilities.

17 6. Plaintiff was discharged on March 14, 2013. Defendants stated that the reason for
18 his termination was vandalizing a co-worker's car in the parking lot. Defendants had no
19 reasonable suspicion or probable cause to report plaintiff to the police, and in fact the San Mateo
20 District Attorney subsequently dismissed all charges against plaintiff. Plaintiff is aware that other
21 employees who were of a different race than himself, and who had been accused of similar
22 misconduct, were not terminated from employment by defendant, whereas other employees of
23 Filipino descent were so terminated.

8. The true names and capacities of defendants Does 1 to 20, inclusive are presently unknown to plaintiff. Once they have been ascertained, plaintiff will amend this complaint, setting forth the true names and capacities of these fictitious defendants. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that each of the fictitious defendants participated in the acts alleged in this complaint to have been done by the named defendants and proximately caused damages to the plaintiff.

10. Plaintiff was required by defendants to comply with certain claim procedures, and plaintiff has fully complied.

(Age Discrimination)

12. In October, 1989 defendant hired plaintiff as a mechanic.

14. During the course of plaintiff's employment:

1 a) Defendants made untrue statements about plaintiff within the course of agency and/or
2 employment relationship.

3 b) Plaintiff had a consistently satisfactory work record.

4 c) Plaintiff intermittently utilized FMLA leave due to symptoms of his medical
5 condition, most recently on or about October 2012. He was discharged on March 14,
6 2013.

7 d) Defendants wrongfully, and without probable or just cause, accused plaintiff of
8 vandalizing a co-worker's automobile. Defendants reported plaintiff's purported
9 actions to the police, but the District Attorney dismissed the case.
10

11 15. Each of the defendants acted for the purpose of causing plaintiff to suffer financial
12 loss, with concomitant severe emotional and physical distress, and are guilty of oppression ad
13 malice, justifying an award of exemplary and punitive damages.
14

15 16. The acts of these defendants, and each of them, were done with specific and unlawful
16 intent to deprive plaintiff of civil rights guaranteed by the State Constitution and the laws of the
17 State of California, including but not limited to, Government Code §12940 et seq.
18

19 SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

20 (Disability Discrimination)

21 17. Plaintiff herein incorporates each allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 16.

22 18. Plaintiff had utilized FMLA due to the aforementioned disabilities, but had to work
23 despite those restrictions since defendant United Airlines simply would not re-employ any
24 individual with restrictions upon the employee's returning to work after being on medical leave.
25 United's policy of refusing to re-employ such employees appears to run counter to a recent Court
26 decision of accommodating disabled workers who are unable to return to their former jobs, see
27 EEOC v. United Airlines, No. 11-1774. 7th Cir., as required by ADA.
28

1 FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

2 (Wrongful Termination in Violation of Public Policy)

3 27. Plaintiff incorporates each allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 26.

4 28. At all relevant times plaintiff was an employee of United Airlines and was acting
5 within the scope and course of his employment relationship with the defendants.
6

7 29. The above-described conduct of defendants constitutes age and disability
8 discrimination, and wrongful termination of plaintiff in violation of public policy as embodied in
9 California Government Code §12940(a) and California Constitution Article I, Section 8. This
10 termination was without good cause, was conducted in bad faith, and violated public policy and
11 the laws of the State of California.
12

13 30. As a result of defendants' wrongful termination of him, plaintiff has suffered and
14 continues to suffer damages in the form of lost wages and other employment benefits, and severe
15 emotional and physical distress, the degree and extent of which will be proven at trial.
16

17 31. Defendants, and each of them, acted for the purpose of causing plaintiff to suffer
18 financial loss and severe emotional and physical distress, and are guilty of oppression and malice
19 justifying an award of exemplary and punitive damages.

20 FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

21 (Breach of Statutory Duty)

22 32. Plaintiff incorporates each allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 31.

23 33. At all times plaintiff was an employee of United Airlines and was acting within the
24 scope and course of his employment relationship.
25

26 34. On March 14, 2013 defendant terminated the plaintiff from his permanent position.

27 35. After termination, defendants failed to pay plaintiff immediately for his wages, for his
28 medical treatment, and for his vacation and sick leave from December 3, 2012 to March 30,

1 2013, in violation of §201 and §203 of the Labor Code. March 31, 2013 was the day plaintiff
 2 received his final separation letter from defendants.

3 36. In fact, defendants were able to pay the above-mentioned obligations, and their
 4 actions were willful, subjecting defendant to penalties. (See Smith v. Superior Court (L'Oriel
 5 USA Inc., California Supreme Court, July 11, 2006)).
 6

7 FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

8 (Defamation)

9 37. Plaintiff incorporates each allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 36.

10 38. On or about the time of termination of plaintiff's employment, defendants falsely
 11 accused plaintiff of a crime, namely that he had vandalized a co-worker's car in the parking lot.
 12

13 39. The statement made by defendants about plaintiff's purported crime was defamatory
 14 per se in that such statement tended to injure plaintiff's standing in respect to his profession,
 15 trade, or business, thereby making re-employment difficult.
 16

17 40. The charge against plaintiff was false, was made without probable cause, and was
 18 made with malicious intent.

19 41. Plaintiff herein re-asserts his claim of Defamation even if it appears that the statute of
 20 limitations may have passed. Plaintiff herein re-asserts the Doctrine of Equitable Tolling for the
 21 above claim. The court should recognize an exception and, due to manifest injustice to plaintiff,
 22 plaintiff should not be barred by statute of limitations; moreover, defendants would not be
 23 unfairly prejudiced if this claim is allowed to proceed. In Elkins v. Derby, supra, 2 Cal. 3d 410,
 24 the California Supreme Court formulated the principle of equitable tolling, applying the doctrine
 25 to situations "[w]here an injured person has several legal remedies and reasonably an in good
 26 faith, pursues one." (Id. At p. 414, Myers v. County of Orange (1970), 6 Cal. App. 3d 626,634
 27 [86 Cal Rptr.198]).
 28

42. In an attempt to further discredit and mar plaintiff's record with a criminal one, defendant/s filed a vandalism complaint with the San Mateo County District Attorney's Office; this was subsequently dismissed for lack of conclusive evidence on April 28, 2014. Thus this Defamation complaint must be equitably tolled due to the fact that defendant's action interfered with and contributed to plaintiff's delay in filing suit. (See Bollinger v. National Fire Insurance Co. (1944), Cal. 2d 399, 411). Defendant's employee, Mr. Sahebami, herein made a defamatory statement on April 4, 2013 to an investigator named Mr. O'Brien designating plaintiff as "crazy . . . guy who gets a gun and starts shooting," when asked for more information and what motive plaintiff herein had in his allegation. Again, in a statement made to San Francisco Airport Police Officer V. Bertolozzi on February 26, 2013, Mr. Sahebami stated that plaintiff was a "long-time disgruntled employee." These were false and unprivileged statements.

47. Shortly prior to his termination, plaintiff noticed Mr. Sahebami, a member of a different race than plaintiff's, sleeping on the job on two occasions—on or about September 2012 and on or about November 2012, respectively. Plaintiff believes that Mr. Sahebami's Supervisor, Zach Mott, a member of the Caucasian race, also noticed the above lapses, in addition to seeing Mr. Sahebami watching TV while on the job, but failed to take action against Sahebami.

44. Both Zach Mott and Sahebami were instrumental in plaintiff's subsequent dismissal.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Racial Discrimination)

45. Plaintiff incorporates each allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 44.

46. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §2000e-5(f)(3) plaintiff seeks damages for violation of his rights as protected by Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. §2000e, et seq. Title VII provides in relevant part: [U.S.C. 2000e-2(a)]:

1 “It is unlawful for an employer to

2 “(a) Discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with
3 respect to any compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of
4 that individual’s race.

5 (b) Limit, segregate, classify employees in any way that would deprive or tend to deprive
6 any individual of employment opportunities, or otherwise adversely affect his/her status
7 as an employee because of the individual’s race.”

8 47. Plaintiff is a Filipino (Asian) male, was an employee of defendant United Airlines,
9 and therefore belongs to a protected class under Title VII. At some time around mid 2012 prior
10 to his termination, a supervisor, Paul Wapensky (“Mr. Wapensky”) remarked to other employees
11 on swing shift, “Filipinos eat that shit!” in reference to roaches that may have infested the
12 military barracks at the former US Naval Base in the Philippines (see original complaint). Mr.
13 Wapensky has made disparaging remarks about the plaintiff to a local union official, saying he is
14 an unqualified mechanic; but there has been no record of any major mistakes, errors, or accidents
15 attributable to the plaintiff in the performance of his duties. Plaintiff has consistently performed
16 his duties in accordance with United’s aircraft maintenance requirements and (FAA) Federal
17 Aviation Administration standards.

18 48. On or about September 2012 and November 2012, repectively, plaintiff witnessed a
19 fellow employee, Mr. Sahebami, sleeping on the job. Plaintiff also noticed that Supervisor Zach
20 Mott saw Mr. Sahebami not doing his job, but watching TV instead. Yet defendant failed to do
21 anything about these acts, but instead terminated the plaintiff’s employment.

23 EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

24 (Discrimination Based on Veteran Status; 38 U.S.C. 4212 et seq., 38 U.S.S. 4301 et seq.)

25 49. Plaintiff herein re-alleges and re-incorporates all the statements set forth above,
26 including paragraphs 1 through 20.

27 50. At all relevant periods herein, plaintiff was a veteran of the United States, having
28 served honorably in the U.S. Navy from 1980 through 1989, and receiving therefrom an

1 honorable discharge.

2 51. 38 U.S.C. §4211 et seq., defines eligible veterans, and plaintiff believes he meets the
3 eligibility requirements of this section, 38 U.S.C. §4211-1(a), 38 U.S.C. §4211-4(a). Defendant
4 United Airlines is a federal contractor having contract/s with various agencies of the United
5 States, notably the U.S. Air Force. It is common knowledge among many employees at the SFO
6 maintenance base that defendant is refurbishing, repairing and/or overhauling aircraft engines of
7 the U.S. Air Force's fleet of transport aircraft. The exact terms of the contract are unknown to the
8 plaintiff at this time, but is believed to be a multi-million dollar contract that clearly benefits
9 defendant United Airlines' "bottom line," courtesy of the American taxpayers.
10

11 52. As beneficiary of any of such contract/s, defendant is required by the above statutes
12 to comply with them, including by avoiding prohibited discriminatory conduct against such
13 veterans, and by affirmatively advancing the interests of veterans who have honorably served
14 this country
15

16 38 U.S.C. §4212-(a) provides in relevant part:

17 "Any contract in the amount of \$100,000 or more entered into by any department or
18 agency for the procurement of personal property and non-personal property and non-
19 personal services (including construction) for the United States shall take affirmative
20 action to employ and advance in employment qualified special disabled veterans,
veterans of the Vietnam era, recently separated veterans . . . "

21 38 U.S.C. §4301-(a)(3) provides:

22 "The purposes of this chapter are to prohibit discrimination against persons because of
23 their work in the uniformed service."

24 38 U.S.C. §4311-(a) provides in relevant part:

25 "A person who is a member of, applies to be a member of, performs, has performed,
26 applies to perform service in a uniformed service shall not be denied initial employment,
27 reemployment, retention in employment, promotion, or any benefit of employment by an
28 employer on the basis of that membership, application for membership, performance of
of service, application for service, or obligation."

1 38 U.S.C. §4311-(b) provides in relevant part:

2 “An employer may not discriminate in employment or take adverse employment action
3 against any person because such person (1) has taken action to enforce a protection
4 afforded any person under this chapter, (2) has testified or otherwise made a statement
5 in or in connection with a proceeding under this chapter, or (4) has exercised a right
6 provided for in this chapter. The prohibition in this subsection shall apply with respect
7 to a person regardless of whether that person has performed service in the uniformed
8 services.”

9 53. In dismissing plaintiff, defendant failed to advance plaintiff’s interest as a veteran
10 as required by the statutes.

11 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

12 WHEREFOR, Plaintiff prays for relief as follows:

- 13 1. For General Damages in amounts according to proof and in no even an amount less
14 than the jurisdictional limit of this Court;
15 2. For special damages according to proof;
16 3. For punitive damages according to proof;
17 4. For attorney fees as provided by law;
18 5. For costs of suit herein;
19 6. For such other and further relief as Court deems fair and just.
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24 Dated January 15, 2015

ALBERT M. KUN

25 /s/Albert M. Kun
26 Attorney for Plaintiff
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